

THE DALLAS EXPRESS



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THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white
feather, neither has it been
desecrated by the yellow
streak. It is not afflicted
with the flannel mouth. It
is a plain, every day, sen-
sible, conservative news-
paper, which tries to nail
to catch the passing breeze;
flies no doubtful flag; it
professes a patriotism as
broad as our country. Its
love of even handed justice
covers all the territory oc-
cupied by the human race.
This is pretty high ground,
but we live on it and are
prospering. Boys of the
press come up and stand
with us. This ground is
holy.

W. E. KING.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1921.

DALLAS SPIRIT.

The Bishops' Council and Con-
nectional Assembly has met and ad-
journed and they are now a matter
of history.

Members of our group in Dallas
should feel that they have done well.
They have maintained the reputation
which Dallas has had for many years
of being the most hospitable city of
the South.

"Dallas Spirit" really exists and
actuates the people of this city in
their efforts at maintaining and in-
creasing that property and group
power which co-operation makes pos-
sible.

The entertainment of this great
group of men is an unusual achieve-
ment.

It is remarkable mainly for the
reason that it was considered as the
duty of the group and was discharged
as such. The Bishop's Council was
the guest of Dallas, and it may be
said to the credit of every organiza-
tion and individual that it discharged
its duty satisfactorily.

The Citizens' Committee working
together with the pastor and mem-
bers of St. James Church raised and
contributed more than \$4,000, which
was used for the completion of the
church and entertainment of the
visitors.

The effort thus expended has not
been wasted. Every state in the
Union was represented by visitors and
members of these councils. They
saw Dallas at her best. They were
impressed and it is not to be doubted
that the general impression which
these visitors gained by their visit
here will result in a respect for the
ability of her citizens to achieve,
which could have been gained in no
other way.

Dallas herself has been helped. It
cannot be doubted that each citizen
and organization which contributed
in any way to the success of this
meeting is more deeply impressed
than ever before with the idea of co-
operation and the great results which
are to be derived from small con-
tributions toward a common object.

We all may well feel highly elated
with the Council and our share in
its success.

Dr. Abington, pastor of St. James,
has been given proof of the fact that
Dallas and Texas are behind him.
We prophesy that his handling of
this Council may make him welcome
in higher circles of African Metho-
dism. He deserves the greatest of
credit. No reward is too good for a
man with his capacity for leadership
and courage.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Governor Neff has asked that all citizens of Texas join him
in enforcing the laws. He has asked that pastors, editors and all
men with a following call attention to the need of greater ad-
herence to law and order.

We are glad to comply with such a request for we of all cit-
izens of Texas realize that the need of a more strict observance
to laws is imperative.

Last year Texas led the union in lynching. Even now an
ever increasing crime wave is rendering the efforts of the law
enforcement officers at its control fruitless and of little account.

Texas needs a stricter enforcement of her laws.
We agree with Governor Neff that "The supremacy of the
law is absolutely essential to the public welfare. Its enforcement
is the only assurance and safeguard of society."

"Under our form of government, the people are the source of
all power. They are the State and the trustees of its dignity, hon-
or and glory. They are responsible for the enforcement of the
law. Its enforcement is impossible in the absence of a sound,
wholesome moral public sentiment. The issue has been clearly
drawn in Texas between law and lawlessness, between virtue and
vice, between social order and open violence, between law-abiding
citizens and insolent violators of the law."

We have long realized that the "righteousness that exalteth
a nation" can be gained only as the individuals who make up
that nation are willing to be guided by those laws and measures
which they themselves have established for their protection and
guidance. Laws are essential.

Orderly government must follow a system of orderly obedi-
ence to law.

Obedience to law must be constant. Any digression by any
group of citizens paves the way for further digressions and it
easily and surely follows that such discussions finally result in a
condition like unto that in which Texas now finds herself.

We firmly believe that the failure of men of various com-
munities to allow the law to take its course has caused a gradual
disregard for that law which has been so easily discounted.

Men who have habitually taken the law into their own hands
soon find themselves out of sympathy with that law and more
and more ready to disregard it in order to follow the dictates
of their own impulses.

Citizens of Texas have long discounted their own law mak-
ing and law enforcing machinery. This fact has been shown by
their lynching record, and the circumvention of various and sundry
laws which even they now consider as responsible for much of
the now prevalent criminality.

We believe that a greater adherence to and regard for law
is possible but we feel that such a condition can be arrived at
only in so far as men of all classes, creeds, kinds and stations
bring their individual selves to a realization that they and they
alone are its custodians and upholders.

They must cease to regard themselves as immune from the
punishments which ought necessarily to follow their failure to
abide by them.

They must cease to feel and believe that there is any circum-
stance which could render justifiable any taking of the law into
their own hands.

In short, obedience to law will come only in so far as men be-
came willing in all things to be guided by the Golden Rule.

To feel that the law should be construed in one way for rich
and in another for poor is a sure guarantee of the ultimate dis-
regard of all law.

To feel that no law applies to white men and that any
and all law, even that of the mob, is good enough for black men is to
guarantee the failure of all men concerned to respect any law.
It is our desire, and that desire is as deep rooted as our souls
themselves, that all men may soon come to realize that any
nation can endure only in so far as justice and right governs it. Its
individuals who make it are the sole interpreters of this justice
and right.

In so far as the majority of these individuals allow them-
selves to be governed by the laws established by the majority of
them and hold themselves eager to guarantee to every other one
of themselves the same rights, privileges and freedom as they
themselves enjoy, in just so far will that nation enjoy an "exalt-
ing righteousness." In so far as each individual is not willing to
be so governed and to allow this freedom and privilege to every
other citizen, in just so far will that nation fail.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the individuals of Texas as
an integral part of this nation may speedily become willing to
be so governed and cause to grow and develop that public senti-
ment for law, justice and freedom which will result in an everlast-
ing adherence to righteousness.

It is the duty of individuals. They alone can bring it to
pass. May they speedily do this.

PULPIT AND PEW.

One of the principal recommendations of the Connectional
Council to the Assembly of A. M. E. Bishops proposed the es-
tablishment of a modern theological seminary for the training of
more efficient pastors. Mention was made of the fact that the
condition is coming more and more into being that the pew is
more advanced and progressive than the pulpit.

Such a condition does indeed maintain to too great an extent.
In many instances pastors are behind their congregations in
learning and desires.

When such a condition does arise, the church is hampered
for the reason that the inefficiency of the pastor does not argue
strenuously for hearty support of the congregation which cannot
respect his ability for leadership.

We need ministers who are better prepared. We need more
pastors who by training and study have placed themselves in a
position really to direct the energies of their congregations into
ways of advancement and progress.

Present day life, especially among members of our group,
demands direction along lines other than those originally follow-
ed.

Pastors among us have greater influence than do any other
class of our leaders. Their condition governs, to a great extent,
the condition of their followers.

We sincerely hope that this recommendation may be well
taken by the A. M. E. Bishops and that this great church may
continue to keep pace with the needs of those whom it has so ef-
ficiently served for more than a century.

If no greater thing results from this illustrious gathering
than the creation of facilities for training more efficient pastors,
it will have done well.

We heartily concur in such a recommendation.

The Legislature passed the bill providing for the establish-
ment of a sanitarium for Negro tubercular patients. Governor
Neff has vetoed the bill on the ground that it is useless expense,
since the state operates a sanitarium at Carlsbad for white tu-
berculars and the two may well be combined at a great saving to
the state. It is our opinion that Governor Neff is correct in his
opinion as to the saving possible by such a combination but we
doubt much whether general public opinion will make such a
combination possible. In the mean time, our tubercular patients
need caring for. What will be done about them?

Some of the visitors to the Bishops' Council were surprised
at the prosperous condition of members of our group here—
simply another result of failure to realize that we all are rising,
Texas no less than others. It is good that they came.

Lynching goes merrily on. Georgia performed another last
week. America is brought a step nearer dissolution by each one.
Eventually she will wake up.

A Louisiana sheriff recently forgot to hang a Negro prisoner.
It never happened before.

THE MIRROR OF
PUBLIC OPINION

PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO.

At the 30th Tuskegee Negro conference, held recently, Dr. Robert R.
Moton, who succeeded the late Booker T. Washington as President of the
Tuskegee Institute, addressed the Negro farmers who were present, urging
them to develop more than one-crop farms. He also added the following
warning to Negroes, which we reproduce as evidence of the growing stand-
ards to which the Negro race is being led by wise men upon whom the
mantle of leadership appears to have fortunately fallen:

"We have too long permitted our people, especially the farmers, to be
deceived and often defrauded by a certain class of so-called 'leaders' who
come to them with some sure solution of the race problem—organizing some
new movement, some semi-secret order, selling stock with a promise to
make all the Colored people rich in a short while, and in other ways to get
for them all the civil and political rights that they may ask for. Too
often the results in that these leaders, not only take from the people and
the community much of their hard earned savings, but frequently increase
the misunderstanding, suspicion, and hatred between the races. These
people make it harder than ever for the two races to live together. This
is a crime against the Negro, the Nation and against God."

"I know school facilities are inadequate in many places for both black
and white; nevertheless steady improvement in this condition is being
made almost everywhere. The fact that many Southern states, Alabama
included, have placed upon their statute books a compulsory education law
is itself indicative of a sentiment in favor of education which 25 years ago
was thought impossible."

"We can also congratulate ourselves, black and white, with the entire
Nation, that there are organizing in every Southern state, and in nearly
every county in each state, small but effective groups of Colored and white
people who are quietly, but persistently and courageously, working for jus-
tice and fair play for all elements of the population."

More and more we are finding that the white people are taking the
Colored people into their confidence in all matters affecting the general im-
provement of the entire community. As a consequence, there exists, not
only greater prosperity, but the best and most wholesome relationship be-
tween the two races. This is the kind of work that these small groups of
white men and black men are doing. They are co-operating unselfishly and
working hard to bring justice and equal opportunity, civic and economic,
to rich and poor, black and white. This is all that the Negro asks—Ab-
solute equality in protection and opportunity; and that is all that any Amer-
ican citizen should be given."

Each year the stream of Southern white leaders, flowing to Tuskegee
Institute for inspiration and for information, grows larger. Recently M.
C. Allgood, Commissioner of the State of Alabama Agriculture and In-
dustries Department, expressed to the large company of Negro farmers and
their wives the hope that eventually every Colored family in Alabama will
be able to take the time to visit Tuskegee and see what is being done, and
above all, what has been done through 40 years of quiet, persistent, con-
structive work.

This Southern white leader advised the Negro farmers to form market-
ing associations, to sell co-operatively and to diversify their crops. He
cautioned them against spending so much of their money for state-imported
canned goods, poultry, butter, eggs, milk, and corn meals. He stated that
a great deal of money has been leaving the South for automobiles, access-
ories, and gasoline."

"We cannot quit," he added. "We must go on together. There will be no
famine in this land, if food is distributed as it should be distributed.
The work of farming is divine."

NEGRO BANK IN TIDEWATER VIRGINIA.

We point with pride to the marvelous growth of Negro financial in-
stitutions in Tidewater Virginia. There are operating to-day banking in-
stitutions with a combined capital and surplus of over \$558,900, deposits of
over 1,900,000, and total resources of nearly \$3,000,000. Following a liberal
policy of credit extension, safeguarded by sound and effective methods of
protection, the Negro banks of Tidewater offer encouragement to all trades
and professions. As a result of this policy confidence has been inspired and
various new and necessary enterprises have come into service of the people.

Perhaps the greatest service these banks are rendering to the commu-
nity is the encouragement of thrift among our people. Some of the dif-
ferent methods which the banks are using to encourage thrift are the sav-
ings department, Christmas savings clubs, vacation clubs, home banks, and
the public-school savings department. All of these serve as a means of
education and are very effective in encouraging thrift. The Christmas
savings clubs alone this year represented a saving of nearly \$500,000. At
least seventy-five per cent of this half-million dollars will be spent with
white merchants because of the appalling lack of Negro merchants with
sufficient volume and variety of goods to meet the public demand. Aside
from encouraging thrift these banks are offering encouragement and as-
sistance to Negro merchants with the hope that their service may in the
future compete favorably with that of white merchants.

WILLIAM M. RICH, in the
Southern Workman.

DISTINCTIVE AMERICAN MUSIC.

The Negro's plantation songs, known as "Spirituals," are said by com-
petent critics to be the only distinctive American music. The honor belongs
entirely to the black slave, and is immensely significant. It is also pre-
dicted that out of these sacred melodies some master composer will some
day evolve a great symphony. Dvorak, the Bohemian composer, may have
heralded this musical achievement. But the sister art of poetry may an-
ticipate music in the great feat of embodying artistically the yearning, suf-
fering, prayerful soul of the African in those centuries when he could only
with patience endure and trust in God—and wait these mournfullest of
melodies. Some drama like "Prometheus Bound," but more touching as be-
ing more human; some epic like "Paradise Lost," but nearer to the com-
mon heart of man; some "Divina Commedia" that shall be the voice of those
silent centuries of slavery, as Dante's poem was the voice of the long-
silent epoch preceding it, is the not improbable achievement of some de-
pendent of the slaves.

In a poem of merit and tender appeal, James Weldon Johnson has cel-
ebrated the "black and unknown bard" who, without art, and even without
letters, produced from their hearts, weighed with sorrows, the immortal
Spirituals. Unique and extraordinary praise rightly belongs to that black
folk who gave to the world this treasure of religious songs. To the World,
I say, for I believe they belong as truly to the world as do the quaint and
precious animal stories of Uncle Remus. Their appeal is to every human
heart, especially to those who have known sorrow and are acquainted with
grief, and who look to God for help.

ROBERT T. KERLIN.

LAW VS. LYNCH LAW.

There was a striking illustration in Georgia a week ago of the superi-
ority of law over lynch law for the protection of the community, and the
application of justice. The case was of the familiar type—alleged assault
by a Negro upon a white woman. Georgia is a state which has had an evil
prominence in the past for quick resort to lynching in cases of this kind.
To assemble a mob at short notice, demand the keys of the jail from the
sheriff, and drag the accused man out to be hanged, riddled with bullets,
or burned alive, according to the caprice of the moment—this has been the
usual program. There were eight such lynchings in Georgia in 1920, and
the total score of the state from 1855 to 1920 was 460. But there have been
signs of late of a more reasonable sentiment, as was shown by the con-
ference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
at Atlanta last year, and the celebration of Inter-Racial Sunday in the state
last month.

The crime in this instance was revolting, and the victim of it identified
the criminal, or thought she did. Under these circumstances a mob would
not have hesitated a moment. But the case was brought before a court in
orderly fashion; the counsel on both sides agreed that the courtroom should
be cleared of every one except those who were directly concerned, and two
newspaper reporters; and in the newspaper report of the trial the name of
the victim was not given and only a few words of her testimony. She was
confused as to her identification of her assailant, having previously identi-
fied another Negro. Seven witnesses, some white and some black, swore
that the Negro on trial had been working miles away from the scene of the
crime on the day when it was committed, and their evidence was so con-
clusive that it took the jury ten minutes to bring in a verdict of not guilty,
and the man was promptly released and went about his work, free from all
suspicion. Who can tell how many hasty lynchings there have been of men
as innocent as he?—Boston Herald.

Dallas Express Corner.

For Women

By MRS. A. H. DYSON.

"Dallas Express Corner" is a place where women who are looking for those peddlers who
come to the home offering you
gains in this, that and the other thing.
They are nothing but swindlers, and
if you are so imprudent as to buy
from them, you may learn later,
to your sorrow, that you are the pos-
sessor of stolen goods.

THE PRISCILLA ART CLUB.

The P. A. C.'s met with Mrs. John
Chisum on Allen Street. The usual
routine of needle work on the
ladies for an hour. During the busi-
ness session an appeal from a sister
club was made for assistance with a worthy
charity. The club voted to unite with
that club in the giving of relief. They
might. All the teacher members of the
club were detained by school busi-
ness. Mrs. Maynard Jackson, who is
temporarily sojourning in the city, ac-
cepted an invitation to become a
member of the club while in the city.

"THE READING CIRCLE."

A representative number of mem-
bers met at the home of Mrs. E.
Jordan on Cochran Street. Mrs. W.
Manack presiding and directing the
members in the discussion of the
study: "The Electric Railway, the
Automobile and the Airship." A paper
on "The Good Road Movement" was
followed by Round Table, "Local
Highway Problems," by the club. The
hostess refreshment members with
a two-course luncheon.

THE CORTICELLI ART CLUB.

The Corticelli Art Club held its
weekly meeting Tuesday, Feb. 23 at
Mrs. Fannie Gibson's on Thomas
Avenue.
The meeting opened at 3:30 P. M.
with ten members enrolled and each
responded with a quotation.
Our visitor, Mrs. E. Folk and we
were very glad to have her in our
midst.

We regret that one of our members
has had to resign on account of the
duties of the home which compel her
to be absent from our meetings. We
hope however that she may be able
to take up the work when she has
time. We shall miss our member, Mrs.
Starks for she was always such an
interesting and congenial member al-
ways willing to do her part in the
success of the club wherever assign-
ed.

Our hostess served a very nice and
appetizing menu which consisted of
chicken salad, creamed corn, choco-
late and wafers. Our next meet-
ing will be held with Mrs. M. E.
Brewer, 820 Good street.

MRS. RICE, president.
MRS. BETTIGREW, Treasurer.
MRS. GEORGE, Secretary.
MRS. M. E. BREWER, Reporter.

TESTED RECIPES.

Many housekeepers regard the sar-
dine lightly, only as a trivial part of
picnic luncheon or as a delicacy when
more substantial foods fail. Sardines
seem so cheap, yet if you once
weighed the cost of this delicacy
higher-priced cans, you would find
you had paid more per pound for sar-
dines than for any other delicacy. This
knowledge will increase your respect
for sardines, and once you have
really eaten sardines, you will find
the thought of their being a real part
of the meal will never be without
some of the best on hand.

Baked Sardines.

1 Cupful Tomato
1 Dozen Fair-sized
Sardines
Juice of 1 Lemon
1 Onion
Cracker crumbs.
Whole-wheat Bread
Drain the sardines on heavy brown
paper, then dip them in the lemon-
juice and roll in cracker-crumbs. Bake
in the oven for fifteen minutes. Make
a sauce of the tomato and onion. Cut
and tangle whole-wheat bread-strips
the width of two fingers and lay the
fish on it. Pour the hot sauce over it
and serve.

Sardine Croquettes.

Remove the skin and backbone from
two dozen small sardines. Drain and
the oil of sardines. Mix with plenty of
parsley. Mash into a paste. Add two
eggs and enough cracker-crumbs to
form little balls. Fry in oil till brown
and serve with sliced lemon or a to-
mato sauce.

Sardine Salad.

Bone and skin the sardines and mix
with an equal weight of green pep-
pers. Add either sweet green peppers
or fresh tomatoes in season, as cases to
fill with the sardines. Dress with
mayonnaise with French dressing. A
dash of curry-powder in the dressing
will improve.

Sardines on Bacon.

Drain medium-sized sardines and
boil until well heated, turning once.
The sardine may be grilled in chaf-
in-dish. Crisp strips of bacon and
lay on small oblong pieces of lightly
buttered toast. Lay a sardine on top.
Sprinkle with minced parsley and
serve with sliced lemon.

EDUCATION FOR NEGRO.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 24.—In Mrs.
Margaret Deland the cause of edu-
cation for the Negro has found an
active friend whose efforts, it may
be predicted with confidence, will
mean a more considerable measure of
practical result accomplished. Mrs.
Deland, in her address, "Debtors of
the Past," to be delivered at the Chil-
ton Club tomorrow afternoon, will
speak of the valor of the Negro regiments
as it was described to her during
her visit to France three years ago.
The Negro soldier, by his pa-
triotism and devotion, vindicated the
right of his race to full measure of
opportunity for its advancement
through broad avenues leading to
technical and professional training
for its leaders, and especially to the
fitting of Negroes to become the
teachers of their own people.

Mrs. Deland will also tell of the
work of Hampton Institute, as it has
come under her observation. It is
in such school for education of
the Negro that there is to be found
large measure of encouragement for
the members of his race, and a pow-
erful agency for the removal from
the life of America of that phase
commonly described as the Negro
problem. But, unfortunately, there is
at present a sad lack of means for
attaining the end in view. The fac-
ilities are far from adequate to meet
the demand. In too many cases, Ne-
gro boys and girls eager for educa-
tion find in the quest for it obstacles
to overcome only with the greatest
difficulty if they can be overcome at
all. The door has been partially op-
ened. It is time for efforts to throw
it open wide.

R. O. T. C. UNIT AT HOWARD UNI-
VERSITY ORGANIZES BAND.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—The
Reserve Officers' Training Corps Unit
at Howard University has rounded
out and completed its organization
as a Battalion of Infantry by the ad-
dition of a band of forty-eight pieces.
The beginning of the Autumn Quarter
of the school term saw the enroll-
ment in the R. O. T. C. Unit well past
the four hundred mark, that being
the number of enrollment required
before band instruments would be
supplied by the United States Govern-
ment.

The proposal of Major Milton T.
Dean, Commandant of Cadets, and
Warrant Officer Edward York, U. S.
Army, Acting Professor of Military
Science and Tactics, that the Unit

American Legion men are praising
Col. F. W. Galbraith, Commander of
the Legion because of his ordering
Edmund Von Mach, a German pro-
prietor from his office here when the
latter tried to persuade him to speak
at a protest meeting to be held in
New York Representative Ben who
comes from a German, Illinois dis-
trict is said to have introduced a resolu-
tion asking France to withdraw the
French, English and even the Ger-
man papers stated that these stories
were lies.

Insure—Your House and Furniture
against Fire, Tornado and
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
of Texas, San Antonio, Texas. There
is an Agent in your town.